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Volume 1

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THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE



Publications of the International Institute of Agriculture

A. — MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PUBLICATIONS.

	Annual subscription	Single number
1. BULLETIN OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS (published monthly in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian) 16mo.	\$ 1.20	0.12
2. MONTHLY BULLETIN OF AGRICULTURAL INTELLIGENCE AND PLANT DISEASES (published monthly in French, German, English, Spanish and Italian). Each number consists of about 180 pages, 16mo.	\$ 3.60	0.40
3. MONTHLY BULLETIN OF THE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE (published monthly in French, German, English, Spanish and Italian). Each number consists of about 180 pages, 16mo.	\$ 3.60	0.40
<i>Subscription to all three Bulletins</i>	\$ 7.20	
4. BULLETIN BIBLIOGRAPHIQUE HEBDOMADAIRE (published every Saturday). Each number consists of about 24 pages, 16mo.	\$ 2.40	0.10
<i>For the subscribers to one of the above-mentioned Bull.</i>	\$ 2.00	
<i>For the subscribers to two of the above-mentioned Bull.</i>	\$ 1.60	
<i>Subscription to all four Bulletins</i>	\$ 8.40	

B. — YEAR BOOKS.

1. ANNUAIRE INTERNATIONALE DE STATISTIQUE AGRICOLE pour 1910. (International Year-Book of Agricultural Statistics, 1910). 1912, XXVI + 327 pages, 16mo.	\$ 1.00
2. ANNUAIRE INTERNATIONAL LE LÉGISLATION AGRICOLE pour 1911. (International Year-Book of Agricultural Legislation, 1911). 1912, 1,122 pages, 16mo.	\$ 2.00

C. — OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

(a) Publications of the Library.

1. CATALOGUE DE LA BIBLIOTHÈQUE. ANNÉE 1909. (Catalogue of the Library, 1909). 365 pages, 16mo.	\$ 0.60
2. LISTE DES REVUES ET JOURNAUX RÉGULIÈREMENT RECUS PAR L'INSTITUT, 1912. (List of Reviews and Papers regularly received by the Institute, 1912). 84 pages, 16mo.	\$ 0.10

(b) Publications of the Bureau of Statistics.

1. L'ORGANISATION DES SERVICES DE STATISTIQUE AGRICOLE DANS LES DIVERS PAYS. (The Organization of the Agricultural Statistical Services in the Different Countries.) Vol. I. 1910, 446 pages with tables, 16mo.	\$ 0.80
Do. Vol. II. 1913, 148 pages, 16mo.	\$ 0.40
2. RECUEIL DES COEFFICIENTS POUR LA CONVERSION DES POIDS, MESURES ET MONNAIES AU SYSTÈME MÉTRIQUE DÉCIMAL. (Collection of Coefficients for the Conversion of Weights, Measures, and Money Values into the Decimal Metric System) 1912, 64 pages, 32mo.	\$ 0.10

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THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE



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THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE

The origin of the Institute is shown in the following letter of H. M. the King of Italy to the Prime Minister H. E. Giov. Giolitti.

Dear President,

Mr. David Lubin, a citizen of the United States, has made a proposal to me, with all the ardor of sincere conviction, and it seems to me both wise and useful, and I therefore recommend it to the consideration of my Government.



H. M. VICTOR EMMANUEL III
Founder of the Institute

Farmers, who generally form the most numerous class in a country and have everywhere a great influence on the destinies of nations, can not, if they remain isolated, make sufficient provision for the improvement of the various crops and their distribution in proportion to the needs of consumers,

nor protect their own interests on the market, which, as far as the more important produce of the soil is concerned, is tending to become more and more one market for the whole world.

Therefore, considerable advantage might be derived from an International Institute, which, with no political object, would undertake to study the conditions of agriculture in the various countries of the world, periodically publishing reports on the amount and character of the crops, so as to facilitate production, render commerce less expensive and more rapid, and establish more suitable prices.

This Institute, coming to an understanding with the various national offices already existing for the purpose, would also supply precise information on the conditions of agricultural labour in various localities, so as to serve as a safe and useful guide for emigrants; promote agreements for mutual defence against diseases of plants and animals, where individual action is insufficient, and, finally, would exercise an action favourable to the development of rural co-operation, agricultural insurance and credit.

The benefits attained by means of such an Institute, a bond of union between all farmers and consequently an important influence for peace, would certainly be manifold. Rome would be a suitable place for its inauguration, at which the representatives of the adhering States and the larger Associations concerned might assemble, and harmonise the authority of Governments with the free energies of the farmers.

I am convinced that the nobility of the aim will suffice to overcome the difficulties of the enterprise.

And in this faith I sign myself.

Your affectionate cousin,

VICTOR EMMANUEL.

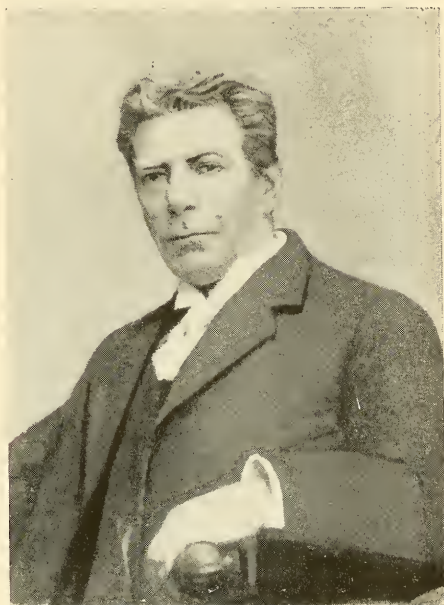
Rome, January 24th., 1905.

In consequence of this letter the International Institute of Agriculture was founded by act of the International Treaty of June 7th., 1905. The Treaty was ratified by 40 Governments, and twelve others have since adhered to it, so that, at the present time, almost the whole civilised world is included.

The seat of the Institute is at Rome. According to the Treaty it is a "government institution in which each adhering power is represented by delegates of its choice." It is administered by a General Assembly and by a Permanent Committee. The President is the Marchese Raffaele Cappelli, delegate of Italy; the Vice-President, Mr. Louis Dop, delegate of France; and the General Secretary, Prof. Giovanni Lorenzoni. The staff now numbers 97.

The revenue of the Institute is derived from contributions paid by each of the adhering nations according to the group in which the nation is inscribed, as established by the Treaty. In accordance with the provisions of the Treaty the present revenue will be increased from 810,000 to 1,150,000 francs [including 300,000 francs a year contributed by His Majesty the King of Italy].

The Institute, confining its operations within the international sphere, performs the following work :

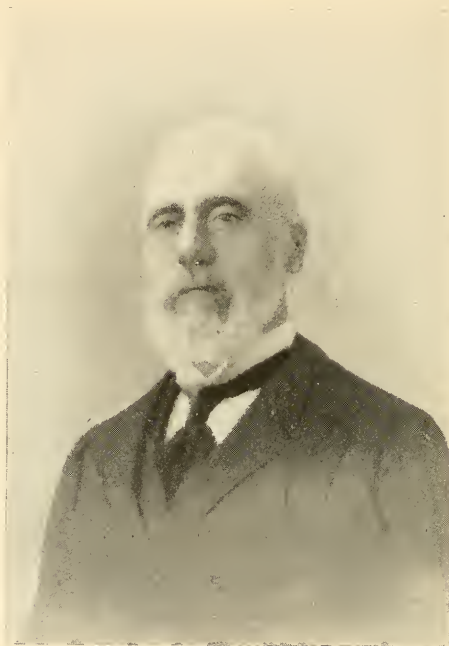


Mr. DAVID LUBIN.

1. — By means of its *Bureau of General Statistics*, acting under authority of Article 9 of the Treaty, paragraphs (a) and (b), it collects, co-ordinates and publishes, as promptly as possible, statistical data on crops and livestock, the trade in agricultural products, and their prices on the different markets. In its crop-reporting data, telegraphically transmitted to the nations concerned, it gives the total supply of a staple for each country as a single numerical statement in percentage form. It also summarises in the same form of a single numerical statement, the total for all countries, or for those at least which have supplied the data. This mode of reporting gives an official statement readily understood by all concerned, as illustrated by the following: 100 representing the

average, if the single numerical statement be given as 102 it would show that the summary of supply for the countries indicated is 2 % above the average ; if it be given as 98 it would indicate 2 % below the average.

Telegraphic reports of the "single numerical statement" and of other important data are furnished to the governments of the adhering States and are published monthly by the press of the world. (See note A). Besides this the crop-reporting information is set forth in fuller detail in the



Count FAINA
Honorary President of the Institute.

monthly *Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics* which is published simultaneously in five languages. A subdivision of this Bulletin forms the section on Commercial Statistics, and gives the data for the adhering countries as to exports, imports and prices of the agricultural staples.

The Institute also publishes an *International Year Book of Agricultural Statistics*, which contains summary tables of the above information on crop-areas and yields. This Year Book also contains tables on area and population of the adhering countries, the division of the total area into productive and unproductive areas, and the distribution of the productive area between the main categories of cultivation.

Special monographs on agricultural statistical questions are published from time to time.

Since 1910 the Bureau of General Statistics has been under the direction of Professor Umberto Ricci.

2. — The *Bureau of Agricultural Intelligence and Plant Diseases* collects, elaborates, and publishes information of a technical nature on agriculture, agricultural industries, stock-breeding, etc. It makes known



The Marquis CAPPELLI.
President of the Institute.

the new diseases of plants which may appear in any part of the world, and if possible, their remedies. The Bureau publishes each month, in four languages, a *Bulletin of Agricultural Intelligence and Diseases of Plants*, as well as occasional monographs.

Since the end of 1911, this Bureau has been directed by Dr. A. Hermes.

3. — The *Bureau of Economic and Social Intelligence* collects, elaborates, and publishes information concerning agricultural co-operation, insurance, and credit, as well as other questions of agricultural economy. It issues monthly, in five languages, a *Bulletin of Social and Economic Intelligence*, and from time to time special monographs.



THE INSTITUTE BUILDING
seen from the Pincio.



DETAIL OF THE FAÇADE.

Since June, 1910, the Bureau has been under the direction of Prof. G. Lorenzoni, who is now also General Secretary of the Institute.

4. — The *Library* collects the books and documents required for the work of the technical bureaux. It receives regularly 2,225 periodicals, in addition to which it possessed on October 7th., 1912, 25,457 volumes and 23,604 pamphlets. In cataloguing the contents of the Library the "decimal" system has been adopted.



ONE OF THE DIVISIONS OF THE LIBRARY.

The Library publishes a *Weekly Bibliographical Bulletin*, in which are indicated the books received, as well as the most important articles noted by the technical bureaux when examining the periodicals.

5. — The *General Secretary's Office* publishes an *International Year Book of Agricultural Legislation*, containing the laws relating to agriculture enacted in the countries adhering to the Institute.

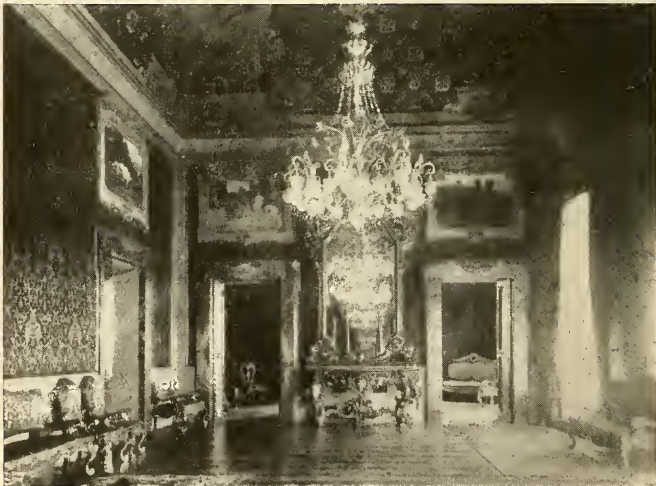
6. — Each bureau of the Institute collects and classifies a large amount of bibliographical and other data in order to form Scientific Archives, which serve as the basis for a full and regular service of information to the Governments of the adhering States.

7. — The Permanent Committee and the General Assembly have authority under Art. 9, (f), of the Treaty, to "submit to the approval of the Governments, if there be occasion for it, measures for the protection of the common interests of farmers and for the improvement of their condition."

Among the practical results of the Institute's work, the following may be mentioned :



HALL FOR THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.



RECEPTION ROOM.

1. — In consequence of a resolution of the General Assembly in 1909, four countries have already enacted laws for the protection of useful birds.

2. — In response to the request made by the General Assembly to, the adhering States to undertake experiments in regard to "dry-farming", the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture decided to make such experiments on 15,000 hectares of land situated in different parts of Hungary.



STAIRCASE.

3. — In May, 1911, the General Assembly adopted the recommendations of a report on the organisation of Agricultural Meteorology, presented by Mr. Louis Dop, delegate of France. Less than two months later the French Government appointed a special Commission to study the question and a considerable sum has since then been voted to organising a meteorological service in France on the lines recommended by the Institute. A special International Commission met in Rome in April with the object of making uniform the systems of agricultural meteorology in use in the various countries. (See Note B).

4. — In the matter of crop-reporting and agricultural statistics, eleven countries which, up to 1910, did not publish statistics on the state

of their crops, adopted in that year the system proposed by the Institute. Five other countries modified their systems to make them conform with that of the Institute. Italy has organised an entirely new system of agricultural statistics. Austria and Germany have altered the date for reporting on their crop conditions, making it the 15th of each month. In Prussia



VIEW FROM BELOW.

an approximate estimate of the yield is now made a month before the harvest, and it is proposed to extend the same system to the whole of the German Empire. Finally, in Russia, the Council of Ministers has decided on a complete reorganisation of its system of agricultural statistics, to comply with the requirements of the Institute.

The significance of all this becomes manifest when it is borne in mind that the information on the total of the world's supply is the main factor in price formation for the staples of agriculture. Hitherto the summary of the supply has been the work of private and irresponsible crop-reporting agencies. The Institute, by publishing the official summary for all the adhering countries which supply the data, safeguards markets from the manipulation of prices by private interested parties.

Note A.

In his Report to the General Assembly, on the crop-reporting service, Dr. Müller, the delegate of Germany, and President of the Statistical Commission of the Institute, says :

« The crop-reporting work is an instrument of which the Institute avails itself to accomplish the principal task entrusted to it — the solution of one of the most important economic problems of modern times, — the equitable and most profitable distribution of the world's products..... The Institute was instructed to take up statistics and crop-reporting and use them as an instrument for performing the great work it was to do in contributing towards the equitable formation of prices, in assisting the producers to obtain that influence on price formation which they should have, in exercising a control over markets, and in eliminating illegitimate and harmful influences on price formation.... In the organisation of a service of information and control for agriculture and the trade in agricultural staples such an international body as this Institute is essential..... It was an easy matter to express the wish to exercise an effective control, but in the absence of an international centre the possibility of such control did not exist. The International Institute of Agriculture has made this control possible ».

Note B.

Primarily, the work of the Institute in this direction is intended as a step in the evolution of the science of meteorology, a step taken in the interest of the adhering countries, in order that this science may attain everywhere the high degree of development it has reached in the United States. Daily weather reports are there supplied to, and exhibited in, all the post-offices and other public places for the information of the people from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and from the northern lake States to the Gulf of Mexico, thus centralising and unifying the meteorological services of all the States in the Union, and thereby rendering them of economic benefit to all. And what is done in this way in the United States, the Institute proposes should be done, primarily in the interest of agriculture, by all the nations adhering.

Nor is this all. It is but the beginning. Some few years ago the Chief Officer of the United States meteorological service for the Pacific Coast, stationed at San Francisco, gave it as his opinion that if the International Institute of Agriculture were to take the initiative towards the internationalisation of this service, it would ultimately lead to the perfecting of meteorological science to a degree which would raise it from the empirical stage it is in to-day, and place it on the scientific level now attained in the knowledge of ocean currents, where a knowledge of the laws governing the movements of atmospheric currents would benefit agriculture as the knowledge of the laws governing the movements of ocean currents now benefits navigation and commerce.

In the opinion of this officer it is necessary to supplement the knowledge of ocean currents by the kindred knowledge of atmospheric currents ; for just as the ocean currents are governed by laws which act and react upon their ebb and flow, so progress on an international scale in meteorological science may indicate regularity in the ebb and flow of the currents of the air. In other words, these two phenomena may ultimately be found to be correlated and reducible to common laws, which, when ascertained, would confer additional benefits on navigation and commerce, and above all on agriculture.

THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE.

President of the Institute :

Marquis RAFFAELE ÇAPPELLI, Delegate of Italy.

Vice-President of the Institute :

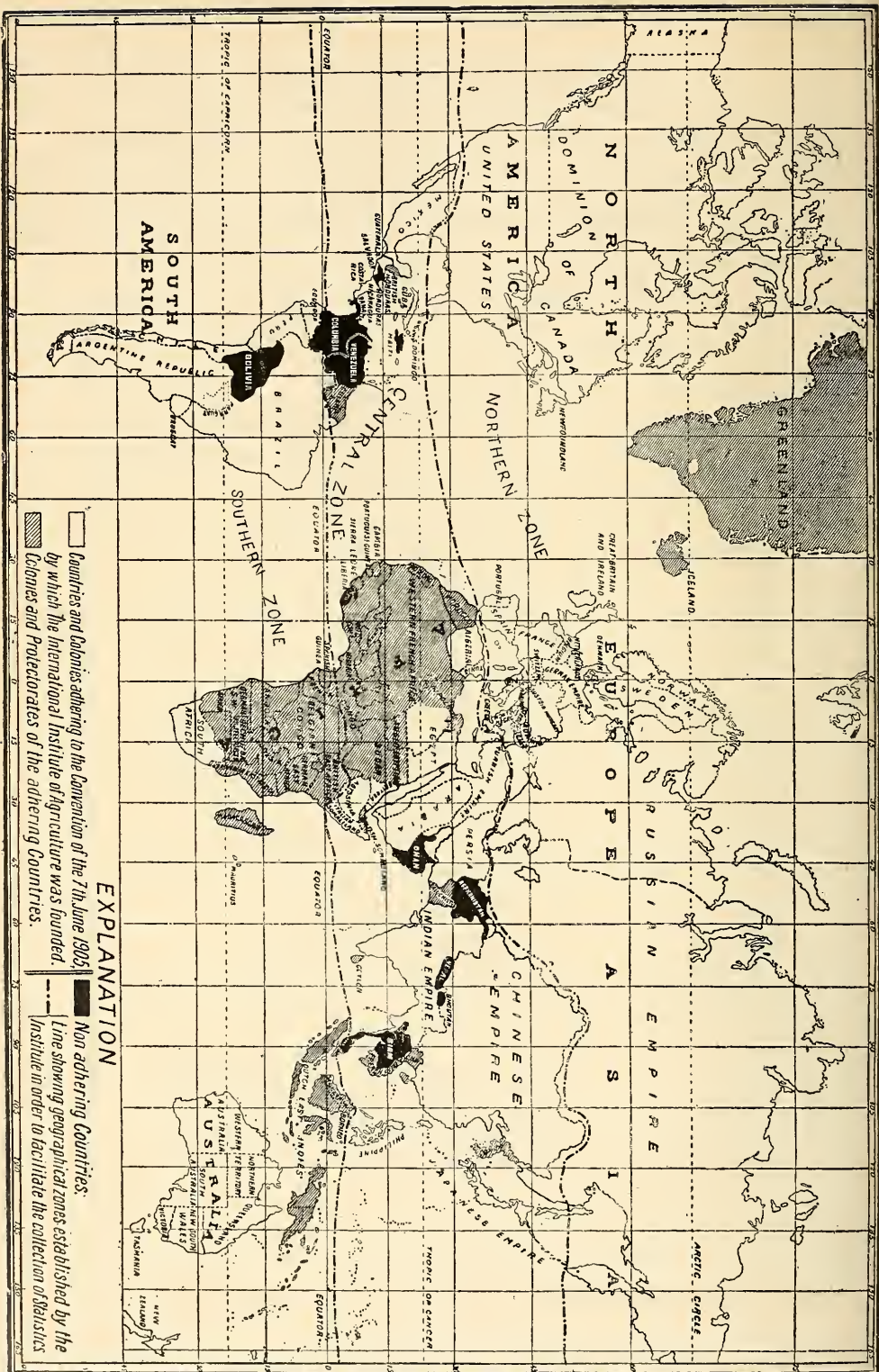
LOUIS-DOP, Delegate of France.

Delegates of the adhering Countries :

1	GERMANY	Dr. T. MÜLLER, Privy Councillor.
2	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC...	Dr. OCTAVIO PIÑEIRO SORONDO.
3	AUSTRIA	Chev. V. DE POZZI, Government Councillor.
4	HUNGARY	E. DE MIKLÓS, Sec. of State, Member of House of Magnates.
5	BELGIUM	O. BOLLE.
6	BRAZIL	ANTONINO FIALHO, Ex-Deputy, Ex-Pres. of the Nat. Agr. Soc.
7	BULGARIA	D. RIZOFF, Minister plenipotentiary.
8	CHILE	S. ALDUNATE, Minister plenipotentiary.
9	CHINA	SIU-TONGCHI.
10	COSTA-RICA	R. MONTEALEGRE, Minister plenipotentiary.
11	CUBA	C. M. DE CESPEDES Y QUESADA, Minister plenipotentiary.
12	DENMARK	A. DE OLDENBURG, Chargé d'affaires.
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14	EGYPT	B. CHIMIRRI, Delegate of Eritrea and It. Somaliland.
15	ECUADOR	S. ALDUNATE, Delegate of Chile.
16	SPAIN	ENRIQUE RODRIGUEZ DE CELIS, Agricultural Engineer.
17	UNITED STATES	DAVID LUBIN.
18	ABYSSINIA	Prof. G. CUBONI, Director, Station of Plant Pathology, Rome.
19	FRANCE	LOUIS-DOP, Vice-President of the Institute.
20	ALGERIA	LOUIS-DOP, Delegate of France.
21	TUNIS	LOUIS-DOP, Delegate of France.
22	GR. BRITAIN & IRELAND..	H. G. DERING, Counsellor to the British Embassy.
23	AUSTRALIA	H. G. DERING, Delegate of Great Britain and Ireland.
24	CANADA	H. G. DERING, Delegate of Great Britain and Ireland.
25	BRITISH INDIA	H. G. DERING, Delegate of Great Britain and Ireland.
26	NEW ZEALAND	H. G. DERING, Delegate of Great Britain and Ireland.
27	MAURITIUS	H. G. DERING, Delegate of Great Britain and Ireland.
28	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA..	H. G. DERING, Delegate of Great Britain and Ireland.
29	GREECE	D. CACLAMANOS, Chargé d'affaires.
30	GUATEMALA	G. MONTEFIORE, Consul General of Guatemala.
31	ITALY	Marquis R. CAPPELLI, President of the Institute.
32	ERITREA & IT. SOMAL..	B. CHIMIRRI, Deputy.
33	TRIPOLI AND CIRENAICA..	B. CHIMIRRI, Delegate of Delegate of Eritrea and It. Som.
34	JAPAN	OTOJIRO SASANO, Chargé d'affaires.
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37	MONTENEGRO	G. VOLPI, Minister plenipotentiary.
38	NICARAGUA	V. E. BIANCHI, Consul General of Nicaragua.
39	NORWAY	Dr. A. FJELSTAD, Agricultural proprietor.
40	PARAGUAY	Prof. O. COMES, Principal of the Higher Agr. School, Portici.
41	NETHERLANDS..	H. DE WEEDE, Minister plenipotentiary.
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47	RUSSIA	His Excell. G. ZABIELLO, Consul General of Russia.
48	SALVADOR	Dr. C. M. CESPEDES Y QUESADA, Delegate of Cuba.
49	SAN MARINO	His Excell. L. LUZZATTI, Minister of State.
50	SERVIA	C. SCOTTI, Consul General of Servia.
51	SWEDEN	Baron C. N. D. DE BILDT, Minister plenipotentiary.
52	SWITZERLAND	J. B. PRODA, Minister plenipotentiary.
53	URUGUAY

General Secretary :

Prof. Dr. GIOVANNI LORENZONI.



EXPLANATION

- Countries and Colonies adhering to the Convention of the 7th June 1906, by which the International Institute of Agriculture was founded.
- Non adhering Countries.
- Colonies and Protectorates of the adhering Countries.
- Line showing geographical zones established by the Institute in order to facilitate the collection of statistics.

3. NOTES SUR LES STATISTIQUES DU COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR DANS LES DIFFÉRENTS PAYS: Publications Statistiques, Territoire, Sortes de Commerce, Provenance et Destinations des Marchandises (Notes on the Statistics of Foreign Trade in the Different Countries: Statistical Publications Territory, Kinds of Trade, Source and Destination of Goods) 1913, 16mo.
4. ORGANIZATION DE LA STATISTIQUE DU COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR EN ITALIE (Organization of the Statistics of Foreign Trade in Italy) 1913, 16mo.
5. LES BOURSES DES PRODUITS AGRICOLES DE HAMBOURG ET BUDAPEST (The Agricultural Produce Exchanges of Hamburg and Budapest). 1913, 16mo.
6. LE MARCHÉ DES CÉRÉALES D'ANVERS (The Antwerp Corn Market). 1913, 16mo.

(c) Publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Intelligence and Plant Diseases

1. L'ORGANISATION ACTUELLE DU SERVICE DE PROTECTION CONTRE LES MALADIES DE PLANTES ET LES INSECTES NUISIBLES DANS LES DIVERS PAYS. (The Present Organization of the Services for the Control of Plant Diseases and Insect Pests in the Different Countries) 1911, 237 pages, 16mo. \$ 0.30
2. PRODUCTION ET CONSOMMATION DES ENGRAIS CHIMIQUES DANS LE MONDE. (Production and Consumption of Chemical Manures in the World.) 1913, 134 pages, four diagrams, two maps, 16mo. . . \$ 0.60

(d) Publications of the Bureau of Economic and Social Intelligence.

1. L'ACTIVITÉ DE L'INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL D'AGRICULTURE DANS LE DOMAINE DE LA COOPÉRATION, DE L'ASSURANCE ET DU CRÉDIT AGRICOLE. (The Work of the International Institute of Agriculture in the Field of Agricultural Co-operation, Insurance and Credit). In French, German and Italian. 1912, 34 pages, 16mo. \$ 0.10
2. MONOGRAPHS ON AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES. Vol. I. 1911, 451 pages, 16mo. In English and French . . . \$ 0.70
Do., Vol. II. In English and French. *In preparation.*
3. AN OUTLINE OF THE EUROPEAN CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SYSTEMS 2nd. Ed. 1913, 71 pages, 16mo. \$ 0.10
4. L'ORGANISATION DE LA STATISTIQUE DE LA COOPÉRATION AGRICOLE DANS QUELQUES PAYS. (The Organization of the Statistics of Agricultural Co-operation in certain Countries). 1911, 163 pages, 16mo. \$ 0.30
5. L'ASSURANCE-GRELE DANS QUELQUES PAYS ET SES PROBLÈMES (Insurance against Hail in some Countries and its Problems). 1911, 110 pages, 16mo. \$ 0.30

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